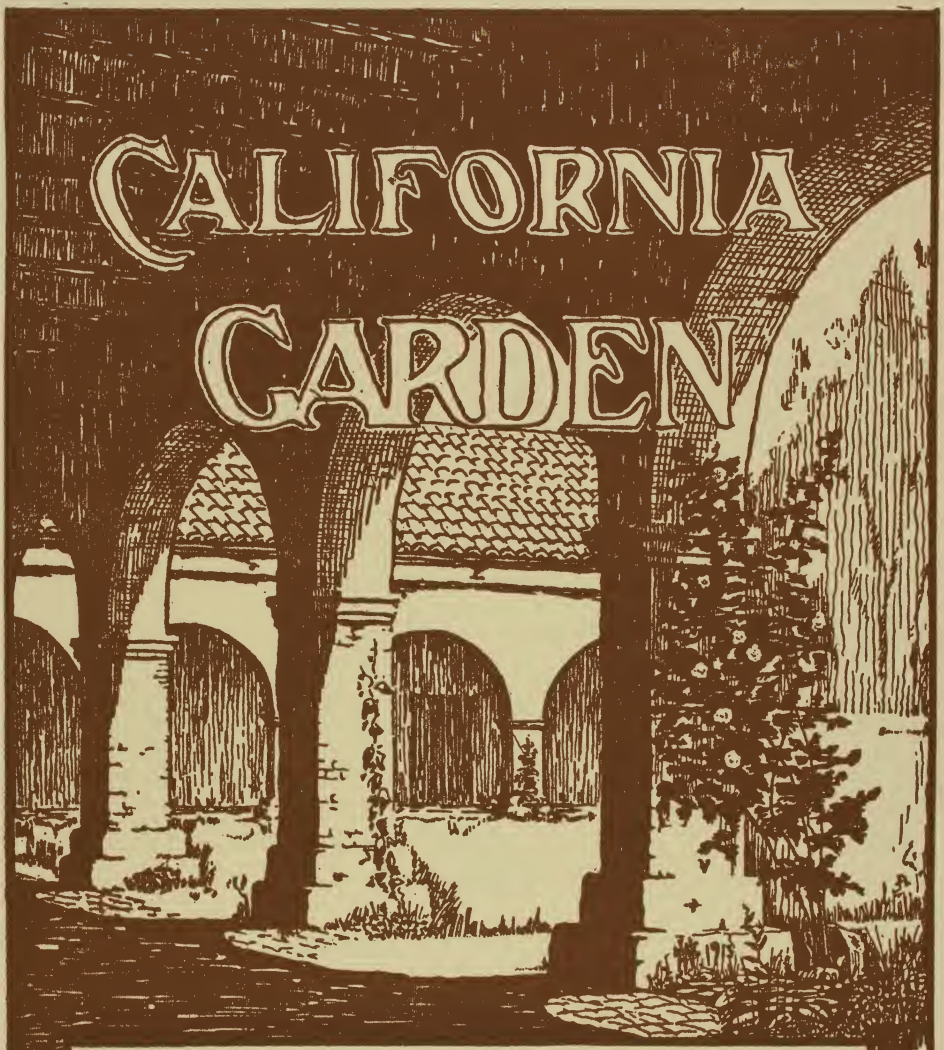

IN THIS NUMBER

PREMIUM LIST FALL SHOW
A MOUNTAIN AND DESERT PARK
IRIS—by Gertrude Dale Evans

JULY, 1928 TEN CENTS

PLANT NOW

HARRIS' PRIZE CINERARIA, immense blooms, splendid colors, absolutely the FINEST STRAIN of CINERARIA on the market, packet 50c.

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All interested in garden matters and civic beautification are invited to join. Dues $1.00 per year. Magazine and Membership combined $1.50 per year. P. O. Box 323, San Diego.

The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 20 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, JULY, 1928 No. 1

PREMIUM LIST

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL FALL FLOWER SHOW
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AUGUST 18 AND 19, 1928
MAIN PLAZA, BALBOA PARK
OPENING SATURDAY 2 P. M. ADMISSION 25c

Section A—Dahlias—Amateurs

Class

*1. Best Collection of Dahlias, 1 of each variety. Prize Competitive Cup to be won for three years.
2. Best Six Blooms Cactus, 1 or more varieties.
3. Best Six Blooms Hybrid Cactus, 1 or more varieties.
4. Best Six Blooms Decorative, 1 or more varieties.
5. Best Six Blooms Collarettes, 1 or more varieties.
6. Best Six Blooms Fancy or Variegated, 1 or more varieties.
7. Best Six Blooms Peony, 1 or more varieties.
8. Best Six Blooms Pompon, 1 or more varieties.
9. Best Six Blooms Show, 1 or more varieties.
10. Best Six Blooms Semi-double or Duplex, 1 or more varieties.
11. Best Six Blooms Single, 1 or more varieties.
12. Best Collection Cactus Dahlia, 1 bloom each variety.
13. Best Collection Hybrid Cactus, 1 bloom each variety.
14. Best Collection Decorative, 1 bloom each variety.
15. Best Collection Peony, 1 bloom each variety.
16. Best Collection Pompoms, 2 blooms each variety.
17. Best Collection Show, 1 bloom each variety.
18. Best Collection Semi-Double or Duplex, 3 blooms each variety.
19. Best Collection Single, 3 blooms each variety.
*20. Best Collection Dahlia Flowering Zinnias.

Section B. General—Amateurs

*21. Best Collection of Zinnias.
22. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Red or Red Shades.
23. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, White or White Shades.
24. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Pink or Pink Shades.
25. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Orange or Orange Shades.
26. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Yellow or Yellow Shades.
27. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Lavender or Lavender Shades.
28. Best Six Blooms, Any Other Color.
29. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Picotte Type.
30. Best Twenty-five Blooms Mixed Zinnias, Small Mexican.
31. Best Collection Lilliput Zinnias.
*32. Zinnia Sweepstakes.
33. Best Arranged Vase or Bowl of Zinnias, Greenery Allowed.
34. Best Arranged Basket of Zinnias, Greenery Allowed.
*35. Best Collection Asters, American Beauty Type.
36. Best Collection Asters, Crego Type.
37. Best Collection Asters, Victoria Type.
38. Best Collection Asters, Single Type.
39. Best Vase of Asters, Any Variety, 25 Blooms.
*40. Aster Sweepstakes.
*41. Best Collection of Annuals.
*42. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers.
*43. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Flowers.
*44. Best Japanese Arrangement of Flowers in Bowl or Basket.
45. Best Collection of Bulbous Flowers.
46. Best Display of African Marigolds.
47. Best Display of French Marigolds.
*48. Best Collection of Perennials.
*49. Best Display of Gladioli, open to all.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

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Section C.—Dahlias
Open to All Competition

*50. Best Keeping Dahlias, not less than six blooms, excepting pompon and show varieties, judged at 2 p. m. last day of show. No preservative treatment allowed.
51. Best Established Three-year-old Seedling.
52. Best Collection Unregistered Seedlings.
53. Best 1927 Seedling.
54. Best 1928 Seedling.
*55. One Best Bloom Exhibited at Show, stem and foliage considered.
56. Smallest Perfect Pompom Dahlia.
*57. Most Artistic Basket of Dahlias in Show, use of other foliage permitted. Amateurs only.
*58. Most Artistic Basket of Pompoms in Show, use of other foliage permitted. Harris Seed Co.
*59. Dahlia Cup for best 6 Blooms, 1 bloom each of 6 classes, 1 bloom only in each vase.
*60. Best 6 Blooms, 6 Varieties, California productions. (Gold Medal Dahlia Society of California.)

Section D.—General—Amateurs.

61. Best Exhibit of Potted Fibrous Begonias.
62. Best One Specimen Fibrous Begonia.
63. Best Display of Tuberous Begonias.
64. Best One Specimen Tuberous Begonia.
*65. Best Collection Rex Begonias grown in pots or other receptacle.
66. Best One Specimen Rex Begonia grown in pot or other receptacle.
67. Best Specimen Rex Begonia, San Diego Seedling, open competition.
*68. Best General Exhibit of Begonias grown in pots or boxes; open competition.
69. Best Arranged Basket, Vase or Bowl of Ferns and Begonias.
70. Best Specimen Maidenhair Fern.
71. Best Specimen Fern other than Maidenhair.
*72. Best Collectern of Ferns.
73. Best exhibit of summer flowering lilies. Open to all.
74. Best Fern Hanging Basket.
75. Best Hanging Basket Other Than Fern.
76. Best Foliage Plant for Interior Decoration.
77. Best Flowering Vine (must be in flower.)
78. Best Collection of Cut Sprays, Flowering Trees or Shrubs.
79. Best Collection Berried Shrubs (cut sprays or in pots).
80. Best New Flower or Plant Not Before Exhibited.
*81. Best Dining Table Decoration, Flowers and Foliage.

Section E.—Dahlias—Professionals

*82. Best General Display Arranged for Effect, potted plants and foliage allowed for embellishment.
83. Best 12 Blooms, any variety.
84. Best 12 Blooms Cactus, 1 or more varieties.
85. Best 12 Blooms Hybrid Cactus, 1 or more varieties.
86. Best 12 Blooms Collarettes, 1 or more varieties.
87. Best 12 Blooms Decorative, 1 or more varieties.
88. Best 12 Blooms of Fancy Variegated, 1 or more varieties.
89. Best 12 Blooms Peony, 1 or more varieties.
90. Best 12 Blooms Pompom, 1 or more varieties.
91. Best 12 Blooms Show, 1 or more varieties.
92. Best 12 Blooms Semi-double or Duplex, 1 or more varieties.
93. Best Collection Cactus Dahlias, 1 bloom each variety.
94. Best Collection Hybrid Cactus, 1 bloom each variety.
95. Best Collection Collarettes, 1 bloom each variety.
96. Best Collection Decorative, 1 bloom each variety.

97. Best Collection Fancy or Variegated, 1 bloom each variety.
98. Best Collection Peony Flowered, 1 bloom each variety.
99. Best Collection Pompoms, 3 blooms each variety.
100. Best Collection Show, 1 bloom each.
101. Best Collection Semi-double or Duplex, 3 blooms each.
102. Best Collection Single Dahlias, 3 blooms each variety.
103. Best Collection of California Dahlias, 12 blooms, 12 varieties.

Section F—General—Professionals

*104. Best Collection of Decorative Plants and Flowers, arranged for effect in space 100 square feet.
105. Best Collection of Twenty-five Shrubs for Garden Use.
106. Best Collection of Vines.
107. Best Collection of Potted or Boxed Ferns.
108. Best Specimen Sword Fern.
109. Best Specimen Fern Other Than Sword Fern.
110. Best Decorative Plant for House.
111. Best New Plant or Flower Not Exhibited Before.
112. Best Collection of Potted Plants.
113. Best Vase, Basket or Other Arrangement of Zinnias.
114. Best Collection of Zinnias.
115. Best Collection of Asters.
*116. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers.
*117. Best Civic or Service Display of Plants and Flowers, Quality and Arrangement to be main points.
*118. Best display of cacti, succulents or rock garden plants suitably arranged, open to all competition.

RULES

1. All exhibits must be in place and properly entered by 11 a. m. of the first day of the Show so that judging may be completed and awards made before opening. All vases, baskets, etc., belonging to exhibitors, must be called for Monday morning, not later than 11:00 o'clock. **No exhibitor will be allowed to be present while judging is going on.**
2. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least thr possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants except collected wild flowers must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for table decoration.
3. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in classes named above.
4. **Exhibits can be entered in one class only.**
5. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
6. Exhibits are, from the commencement of the Show, under the jurisdiction of the Show officials, and no exhibit shall be removed before the close of the Show without the authority of the officials in charge.
7. Entries will not be considered by judges unless meritorious.
8. All Exh'bits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made. (Entries in class 117 excepted from this rule.)
9. In classes where a given number of blooms is specified, any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
10. All exhibits are staged in conformity with the rules of the Show. Deviation from the above rules may constitute cause for disqualification.
11. In class 81, best dining table decoration, fancy cloth should not be used. Decorations should be so arranged on table as to allow space for service. Table will be judged on the basis of the floral decoration only.
12. The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious. Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered.
13. Baskets and vases will be judged for arrangement and quality of blooms.

* Indicates cup or other trophy in class so indicated.

A Display is an arrangement for quality and artistic effect.

A Collection is a variety of kinds brought together.

Dahlias will be judged according to the points recommended by American Dahlia Society, which are:

Color	20
Stem and Foliage	25
Substance	15
Form	20
Size	20
	100

New Plants

At the June meeting of the Association, Miss K. O. Sessions exhibited specimens of the Regal Lily—Alstroemeria hybrida—Plumbago Willmotae and Trachelium caeruleum (throatwort) as new and very desirable plants for the garden.

(Continued on Page 9)

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

IRIS

By Gertrude Dale Evans

A few years ago one was told that Iris could not be grown in San Diego—that people had tried and failed. To me this wonderful flower has no peer in the garden. Its appeal was so great that I decided to risk failure, and in 1923 invested in about 260 rhizomes. Not knowing the kinds that would grow in California I let Mrs. Dean of Moneta, of whom I bought them select them for me. About 200 were of the 25 and 35 cent type. Of these, I found Monsignor, Princess Beatrice and Pallida the loveliest. Many of them were so much alike it would take an expert to place them. Of the most expensive I liked San Gabriel, Leverrier, Mesopotamica and Dean Seedling the best. I had 36 different varieties.

Mine is a small garden, a part of it canyon. Although I dislike canyon planting extremely, as it is usually done, the ugly way they are tortured with paths and walls, I was forced to use mine for some of my Iris and put my cheaper varieties there. My more expensive I planted in the enclosed part of my garden in the beds against the walls, but they evidently disapproved of the wall, as several humans did when I built it, and refused to bloom; which meant more beds in the canyon and transplanting. The Alcazars I left in the court in a partly shaded bed and they have blossomed wonderfully for me. I am told that the bronze and yellow thrive with less sun than all other bearded varieties.

San Gabriel has proved for me the most prolific, tallest grower, longest blooming Iris. I started with one rhizome. They were a new seedling of Mrs. Dean's, and she asked $10.00 for them. As they increased, the price fell to $5.00, and are now $2.50. This one has multiplied greatly, and I have bought more and now have a bed of them near my house, where I can see them constantly. From four of the oldest clumps I had one hundred and ten blossoms; stalks 5 feet 8 inches, most of them, several blooms on a stalk. Magnificent, pinkish lavender creatures, so strong and virile, so straight, heads in air, that they involuntarily make one straighten up and lift the head, as one does when standing before the "Victory" or "Appollo Belvedere," their fragrance and beauty sinking into the heart.

"God made the flowers to beautify the earth
And cheer man's careful mood;
And he is happiest who hath power
To gather wisdom from a flower
And wake his heart in every hour
To pleasant gratitude."

—Wordsworth.

Corner of Mrs. Gertrude Dale Evans' Garden, 1506 Plumosa Way

Roses are called the Queen of flowers; surely Iris is the King. It is named after "Iris" a radiant goddess arrayed in garments of surpassing splendor, a personification of the rainbows, which is a concentration of all the tints, rays, and coloring of beauty. They are in all colors but there is no true blue, for in every case there is blended some red. The blues, so called, are divided into red-violet, and the blue-violet. Then there are the self-colored, meaning the flower is wholly (Standard and Fall) of one color, and the bi-colored an endless variety.

You will find Iris wonderful for cutting for the house and for taking to sick rooms. A stalk of buds often lasts for ten days or more, if they are coy about opening. Taking stalks of different varieties affords the greatest interest and joy to the sick as the buds slowly open. Try one by your bedside and feel the effect on you as you open your eyes in the morning, and notice a bud slowly unfold its wings. But beware of taking any full blown ones, gorgeous though they are, for they are poor travelers. If you do not believe it, try to transport a bunch of over 5 feet stems into a sedan and out again and get them in safety on to a table at a flower show!

Mr. Milliken of the "Southern California Iris Gardens," 960 New York Avenue, Pasadena, bought out Mrs. Dean and has a won-

(Continued on Page 16)

The July and Aug. Gardens

THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch

With summer heat now here let the water run a little longer and cultivate a little deeper, leaving a finer surface. Basin around your dahlias so that you can give them a good soaking from time to time, leaving some good stable or cow manure in the basin to prevent baking. Look out for the insect pests and fungus diseases and use a little of the insecticides and fungicides which you no doubt have on hand. Excuse these oft repeated words of advice, which some of you no doubt think are unnecessary, but this is holiday time and the call of the open road or the beach is some times stronger than the call of the garden, or the summer heat makes us lazy and we drowse around instead of browse around, and then belated effort and probably a little cussing does not have the desired effect, so don't blame me if—

A good dahlia grower came in the other day with a very good looking bunch of seedling dahlia blooms, and ventured the remark, "You ought to be selling Dahlia Seed now; there is still ample time to plant!" Personally I thought July was a little late, but, of course, one can have dahlias right up into cool weather, and at a time when good flowers are very acceptable in the house and garden.

Coltness Hybrids or Border Dahlias are not exactly a novelty in other parts of the world, but one does not often see them in California, they are very free flowering, running more to shades of red than other colors, and the height is about two feet. Plants of this desirable variety will be available in San Diego next season.

Another bulb that one seldom gets hold of, the supply being apparently very limited, is the Vallota purpurea or Scarborough Lily. This is a beautiful persimmon colored flower which does very well in California. It is of medium height with evergreen foliage, is easily grown in semi-shade or sun, and makes a wonderful pot plant. The Scarborough Lily should be planted the same as the amaryllis, just up to the top of the neck, and July is the best planting month. In California it usually produces at least two crops of flowers, every year, which last a long time. We have secured a few of these bulbs and hope to get a few more.

If you can procure Gladioli bulbs in fair planting condition, put in another lot and be rewarded by blooms in the late summer.

Prepare your ground now for early bulbs, freesias, ranunculus, anemones and others, and plant seeds of perennials for next year. Continue to set out plants of Zinnias, Asters, Phlox, Pentstemon, Salvia, Coreopsis and others.

Get a small can of Semesan, a wonderful and comparatively new powder preparation, with which to treat all seeds and bulbs you plant. This preparation starts off all seeds and bulbs on their mission of life, with a clean bill of health, so to speak, and in this way eliminates all microbes and organisms which science tells us make their home in bulbs and seeds, and which prevent the seed or bulbs from producing the highest quality of plant. The field man of one of the largest seed houses on the coast, told the writer that his firm used it on all seeds and bulbs planted by them, so that Semesan has undoubtedly proven its worth.

ESCALLONIAS

By K. O. Sessions

The 35 species of Escallonias are natives of South America and were named in honor of a Spanish traveller, Escallon, who found the first one in New Granada. They are plants that flourish in the milder climates, though they will stand some frost.

There are three varieties in cultivation in San Diego that are a great success and are deserving of more general cultivation: Escallonia pulvurulenta or Berteriana or Alba; Escallonia Montevidiensis or florabunda and Escallonia Langleyensis which is not listed in the Encyclopedias of Botany.

(Continued on Page 9)

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

Editor
R. R. McLean
Associate Editors
John Bakkers
Alfred D. Robinson

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The San Diego Floral Association
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Main Office, San Diego, California

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
Mrs. Mary A. Greer, President
Mr. Walter Birch, Vice-President
Mr. B. L. Elliott, Treasurer.
Miss Alice Halliday
Mr. John G. Morley
Mr. Robt. R. McLean
Mrs. John Burnham
Miss Winifred Sinclair, Secretary.
Phone, Bayview 0202.

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Subscription, $1.00 per year

McKELVEY'S
Elite Printing Co. 851 2nd. St., San Diego

EDITORIAL

DIRECTOR ROBINSON RESIGNS

At a meeting of the directors of the Floral Association held on Friday, June 22nd, the resignation of Mr. A. D. Robinson as a director of the Association was regretfully accepted. Mr. Robinson was elected at the annual meeting held earlier in the month in spite of his protest that he was not able to serve. Mr. Robinson has been intimately connected with the management of the Association since it was organized over 20 years ago, either as president, director, or editor of the California Garden. It hardly seemed possible that the Association could function without the active participation of Mr. Robinson; hence his election over his protest. He still continues as associate editor of the Garden. Mr. John Bakkers was elected by the directors to succeed Mr. Robinson to complete the personnel of the Board of Directors.

Directors Elected

An election of Directors of the Floral Association which was held at the time of the annual meeting Tuesday evening, June 19th, resulted in the selection of the following:

Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Mr. Walter Burch, Miss Alice Halliday, Mr. John G. Morley, Miss K. O. Sessions, Mr. A. D. Robinson (who later resigned and was succeeded by Mr. John Bakkers), and Mr. R. R. McLean. Two of the old Board of Directors who have served for several years, Mrs. John Burnham and Mr. B. L. Elliot, were renominated but refused to accept election on account of contemplated absences from the city.

Association Officers Appointed

The Directors of the Floral Association at a meeting held June 22nd, appointed the following officers to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. Mary A. Greer; Vice-President, Mr. Walter Birch; Secretary, Miss Winifred Sinclair; Treasurer, Mr. John Bakkers; Editor of the Garden, Mr. R. R. McLean; Association Editors, Messrs. A. D. Robinson and John Bakkers.

Mrs. Greer was very anxious to retire from the presidency, but the directors felt that her guiding hand was absolutely necessary during the coming year. Members of the Association without a dissenting voice will approve the decision of the directors.

At the request of American Nature Association publication of Nature Magazine, Washington, D. C., the editor prepared a statement of the organization and purpose of the San Diego Floral Association and the California Garden for publication in the October issue of Nature Magazine. The following copy of a letter just received from one of the editors of that magazine is explanatory.

Washington, D. C.,
June 13, 1928

Mr. R. R. McLean,
County Horticultural Commissioner,
Court House, San Diego, California.

My dear Mr. McLean:

I wish to thank you most warmly for your kindness in sending us information on the activities of the San Diego Floral Association, also the copy of the unique "California Garden". We are indeed proud to carry a note on such a live-wire and educational organization. While spatial demands have necessitated a rewriting of your resume, yet we hope that we have included all the important facts.

Your group must do a great deal of good in San Diego, also in the surrounding region. We of the east wish sometimes that we had the climate and other conditions which give you such wonderful gardening opportunities.

You will receive a copy of the October issue when it appears, and our organization hopes that we have done justice to your state.

Again, sincere thanks.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL F. HANNAH,
Asst. Editor.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING, JUNE 19TH, 1928

The San Diego Floral Association has completed its twenty-first year of existence and with more enthusiasm than ever is ready to enter upon its twenty-second year.

Financially its condition is most encouraging. Some subscribers to the California Garden, the official organ of the organization, have dropped out, but more have been added to the list. Every month enthusiastic letters come from subscribers expressing their pleasure in the Magazine, and while the majority of subscribers are in California, the magazine finds its way over the whole globe.

The Annual Fall Flower Show was held, September 10th and 11th, and was one of the largest and most successful shows ever held.

The Spring Flower Show held April 22nd and 23rd, though smaller, was one of the most beautiful shows ever held here.

Other shows held during the past year were the Chrysanthemum Show, Berried Shrubs Exhibit, Acacia Festival and bulb show.

December 5th a benefit bridge was held to raise money to purchase stoves to heat the building. This was most successful and a comfortable meeting place is now an accomplished fact.

In addition to the regular meetings which have been held every month, except December, the members have been the guests of Miss Sessions, Mrs. Sefton Campbell, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Strong and Mrs. Fred Scripps, enjoying to the utmost the beauties of their gardens. These visits have been an inspiration and help to all and form one of the most important phases of the Association's activities.

In October Mr. Hill, the secretary, felt that he could no longer continue with the work and Miss Sinclair was elected to take his place. Later Mr. Bakkers was chosen to aid Mr. McLean in the editing of the magazine and also to have charge of the library.

Thanks should be given to the President, Vice-President, Treasurer and to the Board of Directors for a most successful management of affairs. The House Committee too has most competently done their part by caring for the Hall, arranging for refreshments, etc.

Especially is credit due to our president, Mrs. Greer, who is unfailing in her efforts and enthusiasm.

W. SINCLAIR,
Secretary.

ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held in the Floral Building, Balboa Park, Tuesday evening, June 19th, 1928, at 7:30 p. m.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Mary A. Greer, president, who, after a few remarks, stated that the meeting would listen to the reading of the Secretary's report covering the activities of the Association for the past year. In the absence of the secretary, the report was read by Mr. A. S. Hill, secretary pro tem. Upon motion, duly seconded, the report was accepted and ordered filed.

The chair then called for the Treasurer's report, whereupon Mr. B. L. Elliott presented his report of the financial transactions for the year ending June 19th, 1928, which upon motion, duly seconded, was accepted and ordered filed.

These reports are both published in full in this number of the magazine.

The chair then stated that nominations were in order for election of a board of directors for the ensuing year. The nomination committee being called upon, Mr. Hill, chairman, placed the following names in nomination: Mary A. Greer; Walter Birch; B. L. Elliott; Alice Halliday; John G. Morley; Robert McLean; Mrs. John Burnham. Mrs. Burnham and Mr. Elliott, both of whom are planning extended trips abroad, withdrew their names. The following names were then placed in nomination from the floor: Mr. Fred S. Callender; Miss K. O. Sessions; Mr. A. D. Robinson, Mr. John Bakkers. Upon motion, duly seconded, nominations were then closed, and ballots were distributed by the tellers. The vote having been cast, the tellers and judges of election retired to make the count of ballots.

At this point, Mr. John G. Morley entertained the meeting with a talk on roses. His interesting treatment of the subject was fully enjoyed by the audience; who, we are sure, besides being well entertained, took home with them many pointers on the culture of the Queen of the Garden. Mr. Morley was followed by Mr. Walter Birch, who gave a talk on annuals and perennials, which was listened to with great attention by those present.

The judges of election then reported the count showing the following persons to have received the highest vote:

Mrs. Mary A. Greer; Mr. Walter Birch; Miss Alice Halliday; Mr. John G. Morley; Mr. Robert McLean; Miss K. O. Sessions; Mr. A. D. Robinson. The chairman then declared the foregoing persons to have been duly elected.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

Short talks were then made by Miss Sessions on specimens left with the chairman and by Mr. McLean on the California Garden. Mr. McLean referred to the need of new subscribers, new contributors to the columns of the magazine and more advertisers. This well edited and unique magazine well deserves the support asked for by the editor.

Upon motion of Mr. Morley, a rising vote of thanks was given Mrs. Greer, president of the association for her excellent management of the affairs during her term of office.

Miss Kathlene Thompson entertained the meeting with a well selected and interesting program on the harp.

Punch and cookies were then served by the House Committee, and the business and activities of a very successful year gave way to a new and we hope an even more successful one.

A. S. HILL,
Secretary, Pro Tem.

NOTICE—JULY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held Tuesday evening, July 17th, at 7:30 p. m. in the Association building in Balboa Park. Mr. J. W. Elliott of Point Loma will show moving pictures of gardens in Hawaii and Southern California. All who are reading Mr. Elliott's article appearing in the "Garden" will undoubtedly wish to see these pictures. Refreshments will be served at the close of the meeting.

INVITATION TO VISIT ROSECROFT

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Robinson cordially invite the members of the Floral Association and their friends to be their guests the afternoon of Tuesday, August 7th at Rosecroft Begonia Gardens, Point Loma.

NEW MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

Miss Mary Ditters, San Diego, Calif.
Miss Olive D. Thacher, Eagle Rock, Calif.
Miss Ollie E. Reynolds, Los Angeles, Calif.
Bruno Petschelt, Los Angeles, Calif.
Donaldson Rector, Laredo, Texas.
Mrs. Ross A. Hickcox, Point Loma, Calif.

JULY WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

By Dean Blake

Summer as a rule does not usually begin in San Diego until July. Although cloudiness or fogginess persists during the night and early morning along the shore, its extent inland is only a few miles. In the littoral districts, the weather is unusually mild and equable, never hot or cold, and cool winds from the ocean temper the heat that should logically prevail. Since records began in the city, only one day shows a temperature above 90 degrees. Greater ranges and warmer weather obtains in the valleys away from the influence of the ocean.

The month is rainless except for an occasional shower, the westward drift from sonora storms that sometimes form over the mountains to the east.

There is plenty of sunshine in spite of cloudy mornings and nights, and for a marine climate with the wind circulation from the ocean, the humidity is remarkably low. Thunderstorms are very rare, one occurring in three years.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1928

Receipts

Balance on hand June, 1927		$ 115.69
Received since, on account of:		
Memberships	$ 817.60	
Subscribers	487.43	
Advertising	297.25	
Sales	31.10	
Miscellaneous	41.85	
Silver Offerings, etc.	16.70	
Flower Shows	1,303.25	2,095.18
Total to be accounted for		$3,110.87

Disbursements

Expense of Flower Shows	$ 730.11	
Monthly meetings	69.86	
Publication of California Garden	1,548.87	
Subscription to Floral Magazines	17.00	
Current Expenses	425.19	
Total Disbursements		$2,791.03
Balance on hand		$ 319.84

Respectfully submitted,
B. L. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Announcement has been made of the Annual Santa Monica Bay Dahlia Show, which will be held at the Municipal Auditorium, Ocean Park, Santa Monica on August 29th and 30th.

Mr. John G. Morley, Superintendent of Balboa Park and a Director of the Floral Association, will act as a Judge at this show.

NEW PLANTS

(Continued from Page 3)

Roses for San Diego Planting

At the annual meeting of the Floral Association, Mr. John Morley, Superintendent of Balboa Park, gave a specially interesting talk on new and old roses. At the conclusion of his address, he submitted a list of roses for San Diego planting which is presented below. As this is an authoritative list, the editor recommends it be preserved for further reference. Not all of Mr. Morley's selections will be found in rose catalogues. Some of them are very new. Many are old favorites, however.

Rose Selections

YELLOW:
- Sov. De H. A. Verschuren
- Sov. De Claudius Pernet
- Sov. Roselandia, sport from Golden Ophelia
- Eldorado

YELLOW SHADED:
- Rev. F. Page Roberts
- Sunburst
- Sunstar
- Wm. F. Dreer

FLAME COLOR:
- Padre
- Independence Day
- Angela Pernet
- Sov. de George Beckwith

PINK:
- Pink Radiance
- Madam Segund Webber
- Dame Edith Helen
- Mrs. W. C. Egan
- Flame Pink Los Angeles

RED:
- General MacArthur
- Red Radiance
- Hoosier Beauty
- Sir David Davis

WHITE:
- Mrs. Herbert Stevens (Tea Rose)
- Frau Karl Druschki
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria
- Mrs. H. R. Darlington

SINGLE:
- Isobel (Pink)
- Irish Elegance (Bronzy Pink)
- Irish Fireflame (Orange Crimson and Pink)
- Simplicity (White)

CLIMBERS:
- Belle of Portugal (Pink)
- Climbing Hoosier Beauty (Red)
- Climbing White Cochet
- Climbing Caroline Testout (Pink)
- Climbing Aaron Ward (Tawny Golden Yellow)

RAMBLER AND POLYANTHA CLIMBERS:
- American Pillar
- Dorothy Perkins
- Cecile Brunner
- Tausendschoen

ESCALLONIAS

(Continued from Page 5)

Escallonia Berteriana is the largest grower, reaching ten feet in three years. It has a white flower in spikes and is a free bloomer. If the matured flowering branch is cut off and not allowed to develop seed, more flowers will develop on the same stem and the plant is almost a constant bloomer.

This variety will flourish near the sea. It makes a good hedge and is fine for cut flowers. It is a native of Chile.

Escallonia Montevidiensis has white flowers in close round heads, a true Corymb. It blooms later in the season than the previous sort, is a lower grower, making a round compact bush and grows very readily from its seed. The others grow better from cuttings. It also is good for cut flowers and old flower spikes should be kept cut off to insure a longer blooming season.

Escallonia Langleyensis favors the growth and appearance of Escallonia Berteriana but has lovely light pink flower spikes and is a free bloomer and particularly good in the winter. It has not been in cultivation here but a few years. For cut flowers it is excellent.

About the San Francisco Bay region, Escallonia Rubra is well known and a success, but quite a failure here. Its leaves are more oval, rather rough and resinous, flower spikes deep pink and short. With some age the plant becomes very scrubby and shabby here and of short life, which is quite the contrary with the three first mentioned.

MY GARDEN

Out in the garden are the flowers I love,
Kissed by the dews of Heaven and sun from above.
Roses so gorgeous, lilies so fair,
All are my friends,—I 'tend them with care.
The honey bee visits them by the hour,
He flits so busily from flower to flower;
He gathers the pollen as well as the sweet,—
He's dusted all over from his head to his feet,
He's loaded so heavily, he tumbles around,—
And falls headlong on to the ground;
But he quickly recovers and is able to fly
Away towards home—through the bright, blue sky.

I turn to my work, with a happy smile,
Each trouble forgotten, my garden worth while.
My thoughts spin 'round in a gladsome whirl,
"God's in His Heaven,
"All's right with the world."

—Mrs. Stephen Brown.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

A MOUNTAIN AND DESERT PARK

Proposed As a State Park Site by the Conservation Committee of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce and the Fellows of the San Diego Society of Natural History

By Guy L. Fleming

Hidden away in the northeast corner of San Diego County, little known to the rest of the State, yet easily accessible by fair mountain and desert roads, is an empire remarkably suited, because of its historical, scenic and recreational features, to State Park purposes.

This empire embraces two projects: a Desert Park on the eastern slopes of the Coast Mountains and bordering the Colorado Desert, within Townships 9 South and 10 South in Range 5 East; and a Mountain Park in the two townships to the west, 9 South and 10 South in Range 4 East.

The Desert Park comprises the rugged desert mountains sloping toward, and bordering upon the Borego Valley—a wide, sandy arm of the Colorado Desert, in the northeast part of San Diego County. These mountains rise from the valley rim, where the elevation is 700 feet above sea level, to a height in six miles, as the crow flies, of over 6,000 feet at the summit of San Ysidro Mountain. (See Map).

Long, deep, winding canyons have been carved in the mountain slopes which open out onto the desert floor. Small streams have their source high up in these canyons and plunging over huge granite boulders, idling in sedgy pools, they finally disappear in the sandy "washes," each adding its life giving gift to the under surface moisture of the fertile Borego Valley.

Within the steep walled canyons and up the seemingly barren mountain slopes, Nature has been prodigal in her distribution of desert flora.

While a detailed description of the floral wealth of this region cannot be given at this time there are two large canyons within the projected Desert Park that possess a botanical feature that of itself makes the proposed area worthy of consideration in the State Parks program. Here, amid gigantic, water sculptured monoliths, in close association with the typically desert growth, are splendid groves of the native fan palm. "The approach to these spots is sudden and the sight most unexpected and amazing. Such luxuriant, tropical vegetation would never be looked for in the midst of such sterile surroundings. The pools of water impounded in the bottoms of the canyons explain their presence." (Ethno-botany of the Coahilla Indians, by D. P. Barrows).

These two canyons are shown on the maps as follows: Palm Canyon cuts through Township 10 South in Range 5 East and has its headwaters in mountain meadows in Township 10 South Range 4 East; one branch of the stream rises from springs near the site of the old Indian village of San Ygnacio and will be referred to again in connection with the Mountain Park. Thousand Palm Canyon branches out of Coyote Canyon in Township 9 South Range 5 East and ascends westerly into Township 9 South Range 4 East.

These canyons bear names identical with names long applied to two well known palm areas. We refer to Palm Canyon near Palm Springs, in Riverside County, and to Thousand Palms, an oasis on the desert east and north of Indio, Riverside County. It is necessary that the palm canyons of San Diego County be renamed so that they will not be confused with the areas in Riverside County. We propose the palm canyon in Township 10 be named Borego Palm Canyon and that in Township 9, Cienega Palm Canyon, for in the latter the palms grow from marshy places or "cienegas".

Historical Features

The proposed Desert Park area was the harvest and hunting grounds of the Coahilla Indians (pronounced Ka-we-a). It is a region particularly rich in the food plants of our Southern California Indians. Here the Indians made their homes during the winter months, moving to the nearby mountain villages in the summer. It is said that in 1774 the expedition of Capt. John Bautista Anza passed through Borego Valley and up Coyote Canyon when seeking an overland route from Sonora, Mexico, to the Missions on the Pacific Coast.

Scenic Features

While the region is, in a way, typical of the Colorado Desert its topographical features are unique. Its colorful clay hills bordering the desert floor and its deeply shadowed mountains rising abruptly to pine forested summits have a charm that appeals to all who visit the spot.

Recreational Features

Preservation of the native palms and of the wonderful gardens of desert flora as truly natural areas should be the primary motive in setting aside this region as a Desert Park. Limited recreational facilities might be made a secondary consideration.

Accessibility

The Borego Valley and the adjoining Des-

ert Park area is readily accessible from Los Angeles via a number of routes to Elsinore and Temecula, Riverside County; thence by good mountain road, via Aguanga and Oak Grove, to Warner's Hot Springs. From Warner's Hot Springs a good mountain and desert road down San Felipe Valley, through the Sentenac Canyon and the Narrows and on into the Borego Valley. Distance approximately 175 miles.

From San Diego the visitor to the Park would go by paved road to Julian, at the summit of the Coast Range, thence by a good dirt road down the Banner Grade into the San Felipe Valley, then through the Sentenac Canyon and the Narrows and on to Borego Valley. Distance, approximately 100 miles.

From points in Imperial Valley, via paved road to Kane's Springs, then westerly by fair desert road to Borego Valley. Distance, approximately 60 miles.

Borego Palm Canyon is approximately one mile from a passable road. Cienega Palms Canyon can now only be reached by ten miles of desert trail, starting at the end of the road at the old "Beatty Ranch," in the Borego Valley, and following up Coyote Canyon.

At some time in the future, a road might be considered over a feasible route from the proposed San Jacinto State Park southward into the Coahilla Valley and down Coyote Canyon and into this Desert Park.

Area of Desert Park

Approximately 66 square miles.

Present Ownership

Thirty-three sections Government Lands, subject to homestead entry.

Value: not known.

Thirty sections Southern Pacific Land Grant. Lands for sale or recently sold.

Value: 50c to $1.50 per acre.

Present Use

Cattle range.

The relationship of the mountain area directly to the west of the proposed Desert Park is such that it might be incorporated into the project and the whole considered a Mountain and Desert Park. This mountain area forms the divide between the coastal slopes and the desert slopes; the summit of this divide being the Hot Springs Mountain, the highest elevation in San Diego County. The panoramic view obtained from this peak is comparable to that of any of the other mountain vantage points in Southern California. The region is dotted with upland meadows and well wooded with pine, fir and oak. Reference to its beauty and charm is made in "The Ethno-Botany of the Coahilla Indians" on page 34, where Dr. David P. Barrows describes San Ignacio as "a kind of Indian's Happy Valley".

Area of Mountain Park

Approximately 40 square miles.

Present Ownership

Five sections, Southern Pacific Land Grant. Lands for sale.

Value: 50c to $1.50 per acre. Not fit for agriculture.

Three hundred and twenty acres in Lost Valley, C. A. Bergman, Aguanga, Calif.

Value: Not known. Cattle range.

Balance Indian and Forest Service Lands.

Value: Not known. Not fit for agriculture.

Present Use

Cattle range.

Recommended as a wilderness area and game refuge.

Additional desert area that should be included in the above outlined project, if it will not make proposed Park site too unwieldly and costly, lies directly to the south and contains a remarkable array of desert vegetation. This area is shown on the map as, the east one-half of Township 11, R. 5 E.; the northeast one-fourth of Township 12, R. 5 E.; the north one-half of Township 12, R. 6 E.; and the north one-half of Township 12, R. 7 E.

These lands have little agricultural value, even if water could be brought to them, which seems doubtful; they do have untold worth as an easily accessible "natural area" where all who come may have close, intimate contact with the hidden beauty of this wonderful region.

The following letter has just been received from the President of the San Bernardino Parish Botanical Society. It seems necessary that some action be taken at once to save some of our native plants.

June 29th, 1928.

Mrs. Mary A. Greer,
President, San Diego Floral Association,
San Diego, California.

Dear Mrs. Greer:

On a visit this week to the Initial Monument in southwestern San Diego County, I noticed that the few clumps of Agave shawii, that are found locally on the hills there, are being ruthlessly destroyed, evidently by commercial gardeners in their search for succulents to supply the present rage for "cactus" gardens. While the few clumps of Bergerocactus (Cereus) emoryi seem as yet intact, no doubt, for the same reason, they will soon suffer the same fate. At the present time, I doubt if the Agave shawii can last a year. The Bergerocactus emoryi will last a little longer. These two plants are so unique and occupy so limited an area in the United States that something must be done immediately to preserve them from destruction, and for this reason I am writing you about it.

(Continued on Page 16)

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

LATH HOUSE AND OTHER MATTERS

By Alfred D. Robinson

I have heard of another massacre of innocent plants through the application of fertilizer that I have recommended, so I now advise you all to lay off all such stuff till you get more garden sense, but that does not mean that I take back my testimonials.

Visitors continue to be interesting. Charles Francis Saunders and wife came hunting wild things in my lathhouse and possibly they found one when I appeared with a week's growth of tufty beard, I wish I had his facility of expression to do these monthly bits. I wish also that he would write about Begonias and clothe them with the romance he has given to lots of old weeds and common everyday plants, I forgot to tell him that the Begonia has featured in the medicine chest of natives in different parts of the world and also is a cattle food below the equator. An elderly lady, so elderly that she hadn't shortened her skirts, paid Rosecroft its greatest compliment by asking if its lathhouse was not Mrs. Shepherd's, she had heard that Mrs. Shepherd had moved down this way. Lots of times I have been likened to a pale immature Burbank and remained unmoved, but when a connection with Mrs. Shepherd was suggested I am sure I blushed with pleasure, so you see even this Begonia game has its moments. The Aplins of Ventura also called and brought along some of their wonderful Gerberas and when I took them in my hand I thought if I could not have Begonias I would grow Gerberas. Mrs. Aplin confessed that she too is planting and praying over seed of that blue Tibetan Poppy with no better success than mine, I am watching the third planting but have had never a sprout as yet.

The Rock Garden epidemic that is devastating the land has a useful lathhouse slant and handled carefully it can be guided into a building up of beds rather than a promiscuous sowing of rocks. It is next to impossible to get good effects with level beds, lots of Begonias like the Rexes never were intended for such a location, their growth requiring a sort of shelf over which they can hang their great leaves and they love rocks, porous rocks that will absorb and hold moisture such as that most attractive red hardpan that grows on the Camp Kearney mesa where nothing else flourishes. For a shady corner, rocks, Rexes and ferns would give good results. In sunnier places the smaller growing bedding types would give a mass of bloom over a long period, in whites Helen Bofinger, in reds the double Bijou de Jardin, in pinks dwarf Rosabelle, and in shaded pinks Mermaid. These are all simply covered with bloom now growing right in the sun in redwood boxes with roses. An orange tuberous we call Schnitzeri would also be good but wants partial shade, as would the ferny Foliosa or Richardsoni. Spreading plants are out of place in a small rock garden for it can hardly be the intention to cover all the rocks after the trouble and expense of collecting and arranging them. The very latest in Rock Gardens are illustrated in recent numbers of the Gardening Illustrated in its account of the Chelsea Show, these numbers are on file at the Floral Library in Balboa Park by grace of Mr. W. C. King of Hartlepool, England, who has faithfully donated this periodical for years. I recommend a study of these with the thought that they have as foundation the building up of a natural rock landscape rather than displaying a collection of rocks.

I find more and greater interest in plants for pots or boxes and with our Nematode panic it would seem a sort of safeguard, I know from experience that the best tubers in Begonias can be raised in pots and quite small ones. Perhaps I should qualify that "best" for it may mean two things, the best looking tuber and the tuber that will produce the finest blooms, and between them there is a great gulf fixed. Possibly I have before spoken of this relation of size of tuber and bloom but it seems worth emphasizing again as signs point to a push of the Tuberous Begonia by the trade. Tuberous Begonias are raised from seed for the most part, probably not one per cent from cuttings, though exceptional plants can be so multiplied very slowly. Some specialists make a business of growing named varieties from cuttings but tubers of these are and must be always very expensive as a result of limitations and the resulting tubers, namely those from cuttings, are usually small and ill-shaped. The seedlings vary a great deal, even from the best hand fertilized seed, and much detailed labor is necessary to harvest a crop sorted for quality and color. My own buying experience has been that this sorting is elementary to say the least or tubers change color during dormancy. Tubers are sold wholesale by size and this is where the buying public gets it in the neck. If size has anything to do with bloom it is in inverse ratio, for it is so general as to be almost a rule that the bigger the tuber the smaller the bloom. A personal representative spent many hours going over one hundred thousand tuberous Begonias in bloom to select me one hundred plants and when the tubers came there were not over one quarter that qualified for sale by size and

several were no larger than my little finger nail, and the majority were irregular in shape. This does not mean that I advocate the selection of small illshaped tubers, but it does mean that such should not be rejected when offered as quality by responsible people. A good smooth circular tuber of fair depth is to be desired, such from three-quarters to an inch and a half in diameter, are the best from the point of view of vitality. A great deal of the condition of the tuber depends upon the soil in which it is grown, they are much more like a potato than a bulb and in a sandy mixture form smooth and round, and in a lumpy medium like leaf mould are apt to be very irregular and rough.

This season with my tuberous is backward, now, on July Fourth very few are showing color and a mere handful in bloom but the plants are the sturdiest and best for years.

I sort of got off that potted plant discussion, chiefly because I consider the tuberous much better adapted to pot or basket culture than for ground beds. Considering the size of plant and bloom, quite a small pot is sufficient, six-inch size grow splendid specimens, and judicious feeding with reasonable care will keep them in bloom over three months or more. The Doubles hold their blooms from one to two weeks after being full blown.

Grand potted plants can be made of the Bedding varieties especially with two year plants and McBethii and Richardsoni, the ferny leaved varieties with white blooms are more than charming. I have been asked to recommend a Begonia for potted plants in a shaded loggia in Honolulu where Bouganvilleas in variety flaunt and I have said McBethii and Richardsoni which will not make even that magenta climber swear too loudly.

Of coorse, you are watering frequently now; the sun has gotten over lying in bed so late in the mornings, but don't sprinkle over things when he is shining on them, if it is very warm, just sprinkle the paths. Naturally, like all the rest of San Diego I am agog about the water question and my Rexes are saying bad things about their drink lately, I wish this Ultimate Hope now in charge was a Begonia crank and then he would only consider wells in the river bottom as a last resource. Begonias are a particular folk and take their drink without extras and I fear my apologies will not be accepted.

SUCCESSFUL OUTDOOR FLOWER SHOW

Judging from the numbers of people who crowded the graveled aisles of the Rancho Santa Fe Flower Show on June 16 and 17, the success of this second show tripled that of a year ago.

The flower show centered around the exhibition of about two hundred seedling gladioli propagated by Dr. A. R. Sprague, manager and chief stockholder of the Rancho Santa Fe Bulb Company. But a great measure of the success of the show was due to its featuring beneath a new lathhouse built by Glenn A. Moore, landscape architect, in the large patio space of his Arcade office building. Here the gladioli were beautifully housed in a setting of tree ferns, tall tropical plants, marvelous fern baskets, boxed shrubs from the nursery stock and eucalyptus trees forming the east wall of the lath house. Displayed in this way, Mrs. Moore's large collection of ferns and tuberous begonias received the admiration they deserved, while a very unique point of interest was added to the flower show by a family of orioles which had continued to use their banana leaf residence under the lath house during its construction and in spite of the show crowds which could not fail to interfere with bird-feeding schedules.

Among the seedling gladioli perhaps the most interesting this year were several "Petite" varieties, very daintily and beautifully colored. When these "Petites" can be placed upon the market they will be found a welcome addition for border beds and splendid to use as cut flowers.

The gladioli were displayed in color groups. Captain Scarlet formed the keynote for bright reds; Rose Ash was surrounded by her beautiful children, "Storm," "Flame and Smoke" and several still unnamed offsprings; Glendale and Purple King centered another gorgeous display of seedlings; the now famous "Orchid" completely hid a double-tiered table with masses of its delicate blossoms; while still another table was filled with combinations of lavendar and clear yellow glads together with two very fine seedlings "The Tulip" and "Jo Marshall" both of which combine these colors in a very striking way.

Immense boquets of the standard "glad" varieties stood about everywhere, with a huge basket of reds out in the Arcade to supplement the flower show sign.

In addition to the displays by these two professionals, the show this year gave a special place to all amateur Rancho Santa Fe gardeners. Very fine baskets and miscellaneous flower arrangements were contributed by Mr. John White, Jr., (dahlias and matilija poppies); Mrs. C. F. Pease (larkspur); Mrs. T. L. Carothers (roses); Mrs. H. L. Porter (baskets of romero, glads and scabiosa); Mrs. Tom Bristol (scabiosa); Mrs. Jo Marshall (Canterbury bells and penstemon); Mrs. U. L. Voris (snapdragons and salpiglossis); Mrs. Barton Millard (calendulas, salpiglossis and shasta daisies); Mrs. G. A. C. Christiancy (roses and lavendar potato vine); Mrs. C. E. Ellis (pelargoniums).

The interest shown by this year's two thousand visitors of the flower show have established this as an annual event at Rancho Santa Fe. More elaborate plans are already contemplated. Greater space will be reserved for non-professional displays and ribbon awards provided for different classes. Under the direction of an able park board consisting of Glenn A. Moore and John White, Jr., both landscape architects of wide experience, these flower shows should continue to be annual events of increasing interest.

RUTH R. NELSON.

A RECENT VISIT TO HAWAII

(Continued from June number)

At the hotel in Honolulu I met one of our young aviator friends and he invited me to go up in his plane and see the Island from the air, an invitation I gratefully accepted. I was to meet him at the aviation field some twenty miles from the city at half past nine. I have made three trips in Europe in passenger planes which are closed and equipped with all the comfort and conveniences of a Pullman car, but going up in a Navy plane I found to be somewhat different. When I reached the field my friend had not yet arrived and while waiting for him I noticed an ambulance and a truck of some kind drawn up alongside of it and I asked the young man in charge what the truck was for. He said it was a fire extinguisher for you know these planes will burn up in two minutes once they got on fire. I asked him if he had ever succeeded in putting a fire out, and he said he hadn't. The aviator soon arrived and with him a doctor to whom he introduced me and they both prepared me for the flight, giving me a leather coat to which I rather objected but they said the wind at high speeds would blow a cloth coat to pieces. They also stuffed my ears full of cotton and put a leather helmet over my head and ears. They then harnessed me up to a parachute, a bulky and clumsy equipment, and told me that if I had to jump to be sure to jump clear of the plane before I pulled the ring which unloosened the parachute, then fold my arms, and these instructions were somewhat of a nightmare to me almost continually during the flight. I was not afraid of the plane but very much afraid I would not be able to carry out the parachute instructions.

The island as seen from a plane was wonderfully beautiful, so much so that sometimes I forgot the parachute. Generally we flew along the coast but at times we were inland and over the mountains and at one time we were above the clouds where the sun was shining brightly, but we could not see the earth below us. For the first time I realized what a great thing Lindbergh had done, for in our comparatively short flight—something over an hour, I was exhausted by the roar from the engine and the roar of the wind which was very great at high speed. The plane I was in was capable of traveling 150 miles an hour but the speed meter indicated that we never went over 100 miles an hour, but I found that speed quite fast enough and the strain on my nerves was quite great. It was a wonderful experience and when we got back to earth I said I would not have missed it for a thousand dollars, but I did not suggest that my friend take me up again.

In motoring through the sugar cane district on the Island of Oahu we came to a small rice field in a little valley and in it there was something over fifty scarecrows. From each of these there was carried a cord to a little hut on the side of the field and on the porch of this a Chinese woman sat and whenever birds approached she pulled the cord of the scarecrow nearest the birds. It seems shooting them would be much simpler but

RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP

Cut Flowers
Floral Designs

1115 Fourth Street *San Diego*

somebody told me that shooting had been prohibited by law.

Before leaving this island I want to tell you about a lovely vine that is very popular here. The botanists call it Antignon. It has several popular names here, one of which is Bride's Tears. Before I came here I had never seen but three vines of it—one in Havana, one at the Locks of the Panama Canal and one in the garden of my neighbor, Erskine Campbell, where it almost completely covers his lath house. Those of you who attended the last big breakfast given by Mrs. Campbell at Alpine will remember that the table was decorated and most beautifully with the flowers of this vine. I have planted it three different times but never succeeded in getting a plant to grow, but Mr. McIntyre has given me twenty or thirty plants and I am going to plant it all over my place with the hope that I will get it established somewhere. There is a yellowish-white variety of it and Miss Williams has used the two varieties to produce some very lovely hybrids, all of which she has promised to send me.

One hears all kinds of fairy tales here and I have heard varieties of hibiscus, which are planted in greatest profusion, estimated at from five hundred to five thousand and I suppose that actually one might find thirty distinct varieties. One man told me very seriously that he knew of a hibiscus tree that produced thirty varieties of flowers and these had not been produced by budding or grafting but were natural to the tree. Of course it was useless to contradict him.

Tropical and sub-tropical fruit is very abundant here. Papaia, mangoes, bananas, pineapples, guavas, water apples, avocado pears, oranges and grapefruit are all ripe now. We are all eating pineapple three times a day and drinking the juice when we can get it, and people who have never eaten a pineapple ripened on the plant haven't the faintest idea of how delicious it is. The melons—water and several varieties of muskmelon are ripe now, but so far we have found the flavor poor.

The papaia really takes the place of melons here. They grow in great bunches on trees but the tree dies when it ripens its fruit. Another fruit which is grown here, but not commercially, is the phellodendron or monstera deliciosa, which means the delicious monster. The flower of this curious large leafed vine is very beautiful and is followed by a unique looking fruit which really is delicious. * * * This plant makes aerial roots—I have often seen them twenty-five or thirty feet long—and Mr. Burbank was shown holding one of these plants and the roots were carried to a flower pot twenty or more feet away and the legend under the picture was: "Burbank's telegraph plant". This plant grows wild by the millions in Central and South America and has been in cultivation over two hundred years in the conservatories of Europe. On the Island of Hawaii I saw a pandanus or screw pine in fruit for the first time. It had fruit as large as a pineapple and resembled it but I was told that it was not edible.

I haven't had the courage to try the native dish of poi, but the people who have tried it were not at all enthusiastic about it, but I had a fried cake for dinner last night which was made of the same vegetable and found that it was quite good. (P. S. Before leaving I was induced to taste this dish. It looked and tasted like printer's paste that was soured. Someone said it was good when you acquired a taste for it but I don't think this could be done in one lifetime.) * * *

The great industries of the islands are growing of sugar cane and the making of sugar and molasses, the growing and canning of pineapple and the making of leis. The leis is a wreath made of paper, shells, seeds, leaves, dried flowers, fresh flowers, or any other material that can be made up into a wreath. The natives wear them on all festive occasions. They welcome and bid their friends farewell with them, a custom tourists quickly adopt and when a boat sails from Honolulu there is a lively competition among the ladies as to who will receive the most leis. One movie actress could just see out over the top of hers, they reached from her eyes to far below her waist. Had she worn these alone it would have been much more than she wears in some of her pictures. I had to be satisfied with one paper lei of the two-bit variety. There was compensation, however. A charming lady sent me a bunch of Bird of Paradise blooms, a very rare and unique flower. * * *

The monotony of the boat life was broken by two concerts given daily by the Louise Sullivan Quartette. (The boat had its own orchestra and I heard one appreciative passenger say that its members should all be shot at sunrise, certainly as mild a punishment as they had any right to expect.) The quartette are four girls who play the piano, violin, cornet and celeste and Miss Sullivan, who plays the violin with great sympathy, also sings charmingly. Her sister plays the cornet and I never supposed there was so much music in this instrument. She frequently makes it sound like the human voice. The celeste looks like a miniature piano and sounds like the music box of our youth. These girls play the dinner music at the Mayflower Hotel in Los Angeles and afterwards at the broadcasting station of Warner Bros. in Hollywood. * * *

On the return voyage I was notified by the captain of the boat that no passenger would be allowed to land who had not eaten of the

Hawaiian dish of poi, so I was constrained to swallow a mouthful. I imagine it tastes like printer's paste that has soured. It is an acquired taste—but not to be acquired in one lifetime.

The most popular word in Honolulu is Aloha which has many meanings, including welcome, farewell and, if the girl is pretty, kiss me goodbye—and she was very pretty.

* * *

I fear I have talked over much about gardens in this gossipy letter, but five generations of my family have been gardeners, that is, nurserymen, and it's hard not to "talk shop," but I have found shop talk most interesting of all talk, provided the talker really knows his shop. and if I have induced only one man or woman to take up gardening as a hobby, my life has not been in vain. Wise old Bacon said over three hundred years ago, that gardening was the purest of human pleasures, and never was anything truer said. It is a pleasure within the reach of all; all that is needed is a little piece of ground. The two most artistic gardens in San Diego are on one hundred foot lots and the thousands of cottagers' gardens in England and Scotland have been favorite subjects for painters. Try it, you golfers. It will cost you less money, give you daily exercise at home and far more pleasure than golf, which as far as I can observe is a tribulation—not a recreation, and there is always room for the "nineteenth hole" in even the smallest garden.

IRIS

By Gertrude Dale Evans

(Continued from Page 4)

derful collection. Also Carl Salbach, Woodmont Avenue, Berkeley. Buy them as soon as possible that they may make a good start this summer and give you bloom next spring. Get Leverrier that is tall and beautiful, a close favorite to San Gabriel and much pinker; Mesopotamica and Dean Seeding. Use as much white (Kashmir White is very fine) and as many yellows as you can with the blues, and be shy of the very dark if you wish a good garden effect. White is always a peace maker in a garden. Do not be too greedy in numbers if your planting space is small and you have to plant too closely as I have, for Iris need comfortable space to be cultivated without injuring rhizomes. Eighteen inches is close enough, and even more for San Gabriels. I noticed in Mr. Milliken's garden, space between the rows and walk.

The prime requisites for bearded Iris are good drainage and sunshine and not too much water or fertilizer. They will grow in any soil but sand, but like a good loamy one of medium richness. If soil is heavy use a little lime or woodashes, they will give better drainage. If it is thin, a little bone meal in a little very well rotted cow manure well worked in. But transplant when dormant, which is just after blooming. Plant so the back of rhizomes are exposed to the sun. Over watering or over fertilizing will cause rot. In buying, find out if the Iris is evergreen or not, and plant accordingly.

So—here's for Iris—lots of them. Lay treasures of joy for yourself and others.

(Continued from Page 11)

In San Bernardino County some of our native plants were threatened in the same way, but not so immediately, I must say, as our plants have a much wider range, and some of us who sensed the danger induced the County Supervisors to pass an ordinance prohibiting the gathering of these plants, and it has had a very salutary effect. I am sending you a copy of our ordinance. Riverside County also, I understand, is framing a similar ordinance, to protect her wild plants, including some forms of cacti.

Cannot something be done in San Diego County along this line? I believe it would be effective. And can't you initiate the movement? You have a floral society in San Diego City with many influential members who must be intensely interested in the preservation of these two plants, that are of so much value to San Diego and California from so many points of view, and if the matter is brought by them and yourself before the Supervisors they certainly must take action.

Sincerely yours,
J. B. FEUDGE,
Pres. S. B. Parish Botanical Society.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS

Gelsemium is a Jasmine vine that grows wild in South Carolina. It is a dainty climber and to my surprise is a winter bloomer in January and February. The flowers are tubular, one to two inches long, and the ends of the sprays are full of bloom for six to eight inches. I only know of two large and old vines in the city, but they are to the top of a one story house. The three vines that I have planted, during July of 1927 at my home, have a west and south exposure and are from 18 inches to three and a half feet tall and have many blossoms. It promises well for a light and dainty vine as the foliage is small, a bright green and the flowers are a dark, clear lemon yellow.—Kate O. Sessions.

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